

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ  
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

**РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА  
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ  
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК  
40.02.01 Право и организация социального  
обеспечения**

Базовая подготовка

Форма обучения очная

Владивосток 2023

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, утвержденной приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от «12» мая 2014 г. № 508

Разработана: Т.И. Израелян, преподаватель Колледжа сервиса и дизайна  
И.В. Марфина, преподаватель Колледжа сервиса и дизайна

Рассмотрена на заседании ЦМК Филологии  
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Председатель ЦМК  И.А. Трушкина

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## **1. ОБЩИЕ СВЕДЕНИЯ ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

### **1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы**

Учебная дисциплина ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык является частью общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического цикла основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения.

### **1.2 Требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины**

В результате освоения дисциплины студент должен уметь:

общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения дисциплины студент должен знать:

лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

В процессе освоения дисциплины у студентов должны быть сформированы общие компетенции:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.

ОК 10. Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.

ОК 11. Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.

ОК 12. Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению

### 1.3. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

<b>Вид учебной работы</b>	<b>Объем часов</b>
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	<b>146</b>
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	122
в том числе:	
практические занятия	122
самостоятельная работа студента (всего)	<b>24</b>
Итоговая аттестация в форме	дифференцированного зачета

## 2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

### 2.2 Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные и практические работы, самостоятельная работа обучающихся	Объем часов	Уровень освоения
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Раздел 1	Вводно-коррективный курс	<b>16</b>	
Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д.(внешность, характер, личностные качества)	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>8</b>	
	1. Введение. Входной контроль, тест		2
	2. Фонетический материал - основные звуки и интонации английского языка; - основные способы написания слов на основе знания правил правописания; - совершенствование орфографических навыков.		2
	3. Лексический материал по теме.		2
	4. Грамматический материал: - простые нераспространенные предложения с глагольным, составным именным и составным глагольным сказуемым (с инфинитивом); - простые предложения, распространенные за счет однородных членов предложения и/или второстепенных членов предложения; - предложения утвердительные, вопросительные, отрицательные, побудительные и порядок слов в них; - безличные предложения; - понятие глагола-связки .		2
Тема 1.2. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе.	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>8</b>	
	5. Лексический материал по теме: - расширение потенциального словаря за счет овладения интернациональной лексикой, новыми значениями известных слов и новых слов, образованных на основе продуктивных способов словообразования		2
	6. Грамматический материал: - модальные глаголы, их эквиваленты; - предложения с оборотом there is/are; - сложносочиненные предложения: бессоюзные и с союзами and, but. - образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite		2

	7. Лексический материал по теме, расширение потенциального словаря		2
	8. Грамматический материал: - имя существительное: его основные функции в предложении; имена существительные во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, а также исключения. - артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Основные случаи употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля. Употребление существительных без артикля.		2
Раздел 2.	Развивающий курс	<b>106</b>	
Тема 2.1 What Is Law?	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>8</b>	
	9. What is Law? Лексический материал по теме: - расширение потенциального словаря за счет овладения интернациональной лексикой, новыми значениями известных слов и новых слов, образованных на основе продуктивных способов словообразования		2
	10. What is Law? Лексический материал по теме, расширение потенциального словаря		2
	11. The nature of law Грамматический материал: - имя существительное- артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Основные случаи употребления		2
	12. The nature of law		2
Тема 2.2 Sources Of Modern Law	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>8</b>	2
	13. Sources of Modern Law. Введение лексики.		2
	14. Sources of Modern Law. Предлоги.		2
	15. Sources of Modern Law. Инфинитив.		2
	16. Sources of Modern Law.		2
	<b>Самостоятельная работа:</b> Портфолио или учебно-контрольный файл обучающегося.	<b>12</b>	
Тема 2.3 Civil And Public Law	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>12</b>	
	17. Civil and Public Law. Введение лексики.		2
	18. Civil and Public Law. Словообразование.		2

	19. Civil and Public Law		2
	20. Criminal Law		2
	21. Civil Law		2
	22. Civil Law		
Тема 2.4 Judicial Institutions	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>12</b>	
	23. Judicial Institutions. Введение лексики.		2
	24. Judicial Institutions. Словообразование.		2
	25. Judicial Institutions. English Courts.		2
	26. Judicial Institutions. The Jury.		2
	27. Judicial decisions as authorities.		2
	28. Judicial Institutions.		2
Тема 2.5 Lawyers At Work	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>14</b>	
	29. Lawyers At Work. Введение лексики.		2
	30. Lawyers At Work. Словообразование.		2
	31. Lawyers At Work. Functions of solicitors.		2
	32. Functions of barristers.		2
	33. Functions of judges.		2
	34. Functions of magistrates. Functions of coroners.		2
	35. Revision.		2
	<b>Самостоятельная работа: What is meant by saying: “In most legal systems, conversations between a lawyer and his client are privileged”?</b>	<b>12</b>	
Тема 2.6 Criminal Law 3 курс	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>14</b>	
	36. Criminal Law. Введение лексики.		2
	37. Criminal Law. Словообразование.		2
	38. Criminal Law.		2
	39. The nature of criminal law.		2
	40. What is a crime?		2
	41. Criminal Conduct		2
	42. Ingredients of a Crime		2
Тема 2.7 Enforcing The Law	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b> <b>Практические занятия</b>	<b>12</b>	
	43. Enforcing The Law. Введение лексики.		2



	44. Enforcing The Law. Словообразование.		2
	45. Enforcing The Law. Role of police force.		2
	46. Civil and criminal penalties		2
	47. Capital punishment (CP).		2
	48. Law of Criminal Procedure.		2
Тема 2.8 The Law And Consumers	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>6</b>	
	<b>Практические занятия</b>		
	49. The Law And Consumers. Введение лексики.		2
	50. The Law And Consumers. Словообразование.		2
	51. The Law And Consumers.		2
Тема 2.9 Employment Law	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>8</b>	
	<b>Практические занятия</b>		
	52. Employment Law. Введение лексики.		2
	53. Employment Law. Словообразование.		2
	54. Employment Law.		2
	55. Employment rights		2
Тема 2.10 The Law In Business	<b>Содержание учебного материала</b>	<b>12</b>	
	<b>Практические занятия</b>		
	56. The Law In Business		2
	57. The Law In Business		2
	58. The Law In Business		2
	59. The Law In Business		2
	60. The Law In Business		2
	61. Revision.		3
	Всего	<b>146</b>	

### **3. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

#### **3.1. Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению**

Количество посадочных мест - 30, стол для преподавателя 1 шт., стул для преподавателя 1 шт., монитор облачный 23" LG, проектор Casio XJ 1 шт., звуковые колонки Microlab 2.0 1 шт., экран 1 шт., наглядные материалы и CD, доска маркерная меловая комбинированная 1 шт., дидактические пособия.

ПО:1. Microsoft WIN VDA PerDevice AllLng, (ООО "Акцент", Договор №764 от 14.10.19, лицензия № V8953642 , срок с 01.11.19 по 31.10.20);

2. Microsoft Office Pro Plus Educational AllLng (ООО "Акцент", Договор №765 от 14.10.19, лицензия № V8953642 , срок с 01.11.19 по 31.10.20);

3. Google Chrome (свободное); 4. Internet Explorer (свободное)

#### **3.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения**

**Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы**

##### **Основные источники:**

1. Just English. Английский для юристов. Базовый курс : учеб. пособие/ Ю. Л. Гуманова, В. А. Королева-МакАри, М. Л. Свешникова, Е. В. Тихомирова ; Моск. гос. ун-т им. М. В. Ломоносова. - 11-е изд., стер. - М. : КНОРУС, 2016.
2. Ступникова, Л. В. Английский язык для юристов (learning legal english) : учебник и практикум для СПО / Л. В. Ступникова. — 3-е изд., испр. и доп. — М: Юрайт, 2019.[Электронный ресурс].- Режим доступа: <https://biblio-online.ru/bcode/429850>

##### **Дополнительные источники:**

1. Англо-русский и русско-английский юридический словарь = English-Russian and Russian-English Law Dictionary : [более 11 тыс. терминов в ч. 1; около 9 тыс. терминов в ч. 2] / [сост.: К.М. Левитан, О.А. Одинцова, С.В. Павлова и др.]; под ред. К.М. Левитана. - М. : Проспект, 2017.
2. Англо-русский словарь юридических терминов / Т.Д. Витлинская, Н.М. Головина, Е.А. Дегтярева, ред.: Л.Д. Дегтярева .— М. : Проспект, 2015 .[Электронный ресурс].- Режим доступа: <https://lib.rucont.ru/efd/633059>
3. Иностранные языки в школе [Электронный ресурс]. - Режим доступа:<https://elibrary.ru/contents.asp?titleid=8730>

#### 4. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, презентаций.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
1	2
<b>Умения:</b>	
<u>говорение:</u> – вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия
– рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
–создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация
<u>аудирование:</u> – понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;	практические занятия, просмотр учебных фильмов
– понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;	практические занятия, просмотр видеофильмов
– оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;	практические занятия ситуативная беседа
<u>чтение</u> – читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	практические занятия, просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря)

<u>письменная речь</u> – описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;	практические занятия реферат, презентация
– заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;	практические занятия
<b>Знания:</b>	
– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь
– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, диалогическая речь, полилог
– новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;	практические занятия, тестирование
– лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	практические занятия, монологическая речь, диалогическая речь, полилог
– тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям и специальностям СПО	практические занятия, письмо
	По всем темам программы осуществляется текущий контроль, рубежный и итоговый. Оценка результатов обучения производится при помощи бально-рейтинговой системы

## Приложение 1

### ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОК

Код ОК	Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)		Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
1	2		3
	Умения:	Знания:	
ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.	<u>говорение:</u> – вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия
ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.	– рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения; выполнение заданий по решению проблемы в группе, подготовка проектов по изучаемым темам, перевод документации, проведение оценки выполнения заданий одноклассников и самооценки	– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация, проект, портфолио
ОК 3. Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.	- выполнение проектного задания, руководство проектным заданием, решение кейс-задач	– лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация, проект, решение кейс-задач
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения професси-	- выполнение проектов по темам, поиск информации по проблеме, работа с профессиональными текстами	- лексические единицы профессиональной лексики	проекты, презентации, портфолио, критический анализ информации

ональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.			
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- выполнение проектов по темам, поиск информации по проблеме, работа с профессиональными текстами</li> <li>- оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;</li> <li>- рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;</li> </ul>	– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальности	практические занятия, реферат, презентация, проект, портфолио, критический анализ информации
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе, обеспечивать его сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	– понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения; работать в группе по решению проблемы, выполнение проектов, составление ситуативных диалогов, проведение оценки выполнения заданий одноклассников и самооценки	– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, просмотр учебных фильмов, выполнение проектов
ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.	руководить работой в группе, вносить предложения по решению ситуаций, проблем.	– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, работа над проектами, портфолио
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней;</li> </ul>	- тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальности	проекты, презентации, портфолио, критический анализ информации, составление карты личного роста

квалификации.			
ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях постоянного изменения правовой базы.	– читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;	– тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по специальности	практические занятия, просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря),
ОК 10. Соблюдать основы здорового образа жизни, требования охраны труда.	рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения; выполнение заданий по решению проблемы в группе, подготовка проектов по изучаемым темам	языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, реферат, презентация, проект, портфолио
ОК 11. Соблюдать деловой этикет, культуру и психологические основы общения, нормы и правила поведения.	вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;	– значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия
ОК 12. Проявлять нетерпимость к коррупционному поведению.	руководить работой в группе, вносить предложения по решению ситуаций, проблем.	– языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;	практические занятия, работа над проектами, портфолио

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ  
ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КОМПЛЕКТ  
КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ  
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК  
40.02.01 Право и организация социального  
обеспечения  
Подготовка базовая  
Форма обучения очная

Владивосток 2023



## 1. Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее – КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

КОС разработаны на основании:

– основной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 40.02.01 Право и организация социального обеспечения, 15.05. 2014;

– рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

Формой промежуточной аттестации является дифференцированный зачет.

Код ОК	Код результата обучения	Наименование
ОК1 ОК2 ОК3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК7 ОК 8 ОК 9 ОК10 ОК11 ОК12	У1	общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы
	У2	переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности
	У3	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
	З1	лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

## 2 Распределение типов контрольных заданий по элементам знаний и умений, контролируемых в процессе изучения

Код результата обучения	Содержание учебного материала (темы)	Тип оценочного средства	
		Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
З1	Тема 2.1 What Is Law? Тема 2.2 Sources Of Modern Law Тема 2.3 Civil And Public Law Тема 2.4 Judicial Institutions Тема 2.5 Lawyers At Work Тема 2.6 Criminal Law Тема 2.7 Enforcing The Law Тема 2.8 The Law And Consumers Тема 2.9 Employment Law Тема 2.10 The Law In Business	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия; реферат, презентация; просмотр и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря); монологическая речь, тестирование; диалогическая речь; полилог.	Дифференцированный зачет
У1	Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д.(внешность, характер, личностные качества) Тема 1.2.	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия;	дифференцированный зачет

	Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе.	реферат, презентация; просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря); монологическая речь, тестирование; диалогическая речь; полилог.	
У2	Тема 2.5 Lawyers At Work Тема 2.5 Lawyers At Work	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия; реферат, презентация; просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря); монологическая речь, тестирование; диалогическая речь; полилог.	дифференцированный зачет
У3	Тема 2.4 Judicial Institutions Тема 2.2 Sources Of Modern Law Тема 2.7 Enforcing The Law Тема 2.8 The Law And Consumers	практические занятия, беседа\дискуссия; реферат, презентация; просмотровое и поисковое чтение газетных, журнальных статей (со словарём, без словаря); монологическая речь, тестирование; диалогическая речь; полилог.	дифференцированный зачет

**Структура банка контрольных заданий для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации**

Тип контрольного задания	Количество контрольных заданий (вариантов)	Общее время выполнения обучающимся контрольный заданий
Текущий контроль		
Тестовое задание №1, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №2, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №3, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №4, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №5, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №6, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №7, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №8, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №9, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Тестовое задание №10, Choose the right variant.	20 заданий	20 минут
Task 1	1 задание	30 минут
Task 2	2 задания	30 минут
Task 3	2 задания	30 минут
Task 4	26 заданий	40 минут
Task 5	10 задания	30 минут
Task 6	1 задание	40 минут
Task 7	1 задание	20 минут
Task 8	1 задание	40 минут
Task 9	1 задание	30 минут
Task 10	4 задания	30 минут
Комплексные тесты для промежуточной аттестации		
COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1	100 заданий	90 минут
COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2	100 заданий	90 минут









11. Diana's parents don't let her go to late-night disco. She ... be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening.  
 a) must                                      c) may  
 b) can                                         d) have to
12. Henry ... apologize for his bad behaviour yesterday.  
 a) have to                                    c) had to  
 b) may                                         d) is to
13. The children studied hard, and as a result they passed the exams ... of all.  
 a) good                                        c) best  
 b) better                                       d) the best
14. This is ... film I've ever seen.  
 a) more interesting                      c) most interesting  
 b) the most interesting                 d) not interesting
15. ... old, ... sick, ... unemployed need our special care.  
 a) -    c) the  
 b) an     d) everybody
16. Someone who saw ... robbery called the-police.  
 a) -    c) the  
 b) a    d) those
17. According to this song ... we need is love.  
 a) all    c) each  
 b) every                                        d) some
18. We wished the bride and groom happiness in ... new life together.  
 a) there                                        c) theirs  
 b) their                                         d) these
19. Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong ... you?  
 a) to     c) at  
 b) for    d) with
20. I listened to the radio every day to know the weather forecast but I can never rely ... it.  
 a) at     c) in  
 b) to    d) on

### Test 5

#### Choose the right variant.

1. I knew that I ... her somewhere before.  
 a) saw                                         c) would see  
 b) had seen                                 d) has seen
2. When I finally found the house, I knocked at the door but ... the answer.  
 a) don't hear                                c) didn't hear  
 b) hasn't heard                             d) heard
3. I went out into the garden to fetch my bike, but found that someone ... it.  
 a) stole it                                     c) has stolen  
 b) would steal                             d) had stolen
4. When I... for the keys, I remembered that I had left them at home.  
 a) looked                                    c) had been looking  
 b) was looking                             d) look
5. I have been working for the bank for a year already, but I ... to change my job.  
 a) decided                                    c) has decided  
 b) have decided                            d) decide
6. They spoke so quickly that I ... what they were speaking about.  
 a) not understand                        c) didn't understand  
 b) don't understand                       d) hadn't understood
7. Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog.  
 a) cancelled                                 c) had been cancelled  
 b) was cancelled                            d) has been cancelled
8. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it.  
 a) lock                                        c) had locked  
 b) locked                                     d) would lock
9. As soon as you ... me, I will contact you.



- a) calls                                      c) called  
 b) will call                                    d) call  
 10.1 ... him since he started working here.  
 a) have never trusted      c) trusted  
 b) had never trusted      d) trust  
 11. Mary will be ready soon. She ... coffee at the moment.  
 a) has    c) was having  
 b) have                                         d) is having  
 12. If we ... late for the class, our teacher will be angry with us.  
 a) is    c) will be  
 b) were                                         d) are  
 13. We ... in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly felt sick.  
 a) have been sitting      c) sat  
 b) were sitting                                d) had been sitting  
 14. We were disappointed as the film was ... than we expected.  
 a) entertaining                                c) most entertaining  
 b) less entertaining      d) entertaining  
 15. We usually ask our teacher to explain ... difficult problems to us.  
 a) the    c) a  
 b) -     d) this  
 16. Playing ... guitar is an interesting hobby.  
 a) -     c) the  
 b) a     d) mine  
 17. Our city is famous for ... beautiful ancient buildings.  
 a) its    c) it's  
 b) it     d) his  
 18. Her hair is long and fair. Everybody admires ... .  
 a) them    c) they  
 b) it     d) its  
 19. You are very good ... dealing with people.  
 a) in    c) on  
 b) at    d) about  
 20. Last summer our neighbours decided to drive to Scotland ... a short holiday.  
 a) at    c) on  
 b) to    d) for

### Test 6

#### Choose the right variant.

1. When the light ... I was sitting in the armchair reading a book.  
 a) goes out                                      c) go out  
 b) had gone out                                d) went out  
 2. I thought I ... this film before, but I hadn't.  
 a) saw    c) had seen  
 b) seen    d) have seen  
 3. Why haven't you brought me the letters for signature? ... them yet?  
 a) Don't you type                              c) Haven't you typed  
 b) Didn't you type                              d) Will you type  
 4. She wasn't sure whether she ... the door of her flat.  
 a) locked                                         c) had locked  
 b) has locked                                    d) didn't lock  
 5. I... my homework all morning and haven't finished it yet.  
 a) am doing                                      c) have been doing  
 b) do    d) did  
 6. The inspector suspected that the thief ... a special key for opening this door.  
 a) uses    c) had used  
 b) has used                                        d) will use  
 7. I was very tired. When I ... to bed, I fell asleep immediately.

- a) got                                  c) had got  
 b) has got                                d) will get
8. The Vikings ... to North America a thousand years ago.  
 a) sail                                      c) had sailed  
 b) sailed                                  d) have sailed
9. Thank you for your offer, but I ... not to accept it.  
 a) decide                                  c) have decided  
 b) has decided                            d) decided
10. You ... through your old photograph album for half an hour already.  
 a) look                                      c) have looked  
 b) are looking                            d) have been looking
11. Nobody knows where his picture is. Perhaps, it ... .  
 a) was stolen                              c) has been stolen  
 b) will be stolen                          d) stolen
12. I agree. You ... apologize for not inviting him to your birthday party.  
 a) can't                                      c) shouldn't  
 b) mustn't                                  d) may not
13. Actually, today I feel ... than I did yesterday.  
 a) bad                                        c) worst  
 b) worse                                    d) the worst
14. ... people who are unemployed often feel depressed.  
 a) The                                        c) A  
 b) -    d) That
15. Who was the first astronaut who landed on ... Moon?  
 a) the                                         c) a  
 b) -    d) those
16. What happened at the end of the film? - I'm sorry to say, but I haven't seen ... film.  
 a) a    c) -  
 b) the                                         d) those
17. This is ... interesting exhibition I've ever visited.  
 a) more                                      c) less  
 b) most                                        d) the most
18. Would you mind waiting ... minutes?  
 a) few                                        c) little  
 b) a few                                        d) a little
19. I'm ... interested in languages than in mathematics,  
 a) much                                      c) little  
 b) many                                        d) less
20. The students often translate English texts ... Russian.  
 a) to    c) into  
 b) in    d) on

### Test 7

#### Choose the right variant.

1. My mother ... strawberries for years but she has never had such a good crop before.  
 a) grow                                      c) has been growing  
 b) grew                                        d) had grown
2. Helen got off the bus and walked into the bank when she realized that she ... her handbag on the bus.  
 a) left                                        c) has left  
 b) had left                                    d) leaves
3. You are a great cook! This cake ... wonderful as usual.  
 a) taste                                      c) will taste  
 b) tasted                                      d) tastes
4. I cut my finger when I ... the potatoes.  
 a) am peeling                              c) was peeling  
 b) have peeled                              d) will peel
5. The students ... not to be late for their classes.

- a) ask                                      c) are asked  
b) asked                                      d) are asking
6. Yesterday, while Jane ... she broke two cups.  
a) wash up                                      c) was washing up  
b) washes up                                      d) has washed up
7. Be attentive and more serious. You always ... something!  
a) lose    c) have lost  
b) are losing                                      d) have been losing
8. What ... you ... when I phoned you last night?  
a) did do    c) had done  
b) were doing                                      d) had been doing
9. Our flat ... at the moment, so it doesn't look its best.  
a) paints    c) is being painted  
b) is painted    d) has been painted
10. My brother will be absent. He ... for his exam at this time tomorrow.  
a) will prepare                                      c) will have prepared  
b) will be preparing                                      d) will have been preparing
11. ... you give me some advice about the language courses?  
a) Have    c) Should  
b) May    d) Could
12. Why didn't you give me a call yesterday? We ... discuss everything together.  
a) can    c) may  
b) must    d) could
13. At college the work is harder than the work we did at school, but it is much ... interesting.  
a) more    c) many  
b) most    d) a few
14. A person with a good education usually gets ... better job.  
a) -    c) the  
b) a    d) an
15. ... poor people need help from the government.  
a)-    c)A  
b) The    d) This
16. The government should help ... poor.  
a) -    c) a  
b) the    d)that
17. You can do ... you want, but don't bother me now.  
a) anything    c) some  
b) something    d) any
18. The government is going to provide ... houses for homeless people.  
a) much    c) most  
b) more    d) least
19. I think of coming to Moscow ... a few days to visit my sister.  
a) of    c) for  
b) on    d) over
20. I think we should ask ... some information about this case.  
a) about    c) for  
b) -    d) on

## Test 8

### Choose the right variant.1

1. The train stopped at all the stations, and long before we got to London every seat ... and people were standing in the corridors.  
a) has been taken                                      c) had been taken  
b) was taken    d) is taken
2. Most of the young people left this village a long time ago and nobody ... yet.  
a) returned    c) had returned  
b) has returned    d) was returned

3. The police suspected that Bill himself had broken the window at his house because he wanted to make them think that a burglar ... his valuable stamp collection.
  - a) stole
  - b) had stolen
  - c) was stealing
  - d) has stolen
4. The police thought that he ... it because he needed money.
  - a) did
  - b) had done
  - c) was doing
  - d) has done
5. If you work a bit harder, I'm sure you ... the exam.
  - a) pass
  - b) will pass
  - c) have passed
  - d) would pass
6. Where are you going? I ... speaking with you yet.
  - a) not finished
  - b) didn't finish
  - c) haven't finished
  - d) don't finish
7. I didn't see where the bus stop was, so I ... the bus yesterday.
  - a) miss
  - b) missed
  - c) has missed
  - d) had missed
8. Last week a burglar broke into the house while we ... television.
  - a) watch
  - b) have watched
  - c) watched
  - d) were watching
9. When are you going to finish this translation? - I ... this translation today.
  - a) finish
  - b) finished
  - c) have finished
  - d) had finished
10. I felt really tired. We ... for two hours before we reached the nearest hotel.
  - a) walked
  - b) were walking
  - c) have been walking
  - d) had been walking
11. My father is sure that most people ... bicycles to work in twenty years' time.
  - a) shall ride
  - b) will be riding
  - c) ride
  - d) are riding
12. The plane ... take off after the fog had lifted.
  - a) must
  - b) was able to
  - c) can
  - d) may
13. Finally we ... stop: we were tired and it was dark.
  - a) can
  - b) may
  - c) must
  - d) had to
14. In the past most of the population lived in ... country.
  - a) the
  - b) a
  - c) -
  - d) this
15. The judge sent our neighbor to ... prison for a month.
  - a) the
  - b) a
  - c) -
  - d) an
16. ... English are proud of their country and that the English language is spoken all over the world.
  - a) the
  - b) -
  - c) an
  - d) few
17. Why have you done it? Oh, there are ... reasons for it.
  - a) much
  - b) little
  - c) a little
  - d) many
18. Sorry, but I can't hear ... of you properly.
  - a) neither
  - b) either
  - c) nobody
  - d) none
19. We were looking forward ... a quiet rest near the forest.
  - a) for
  - b) to
  - c) on
  - d) at
20. Our city is famous ... its beautiful ancient buildings.
  - a) of
  - b) for
  - c) by
  - d) with

**Choose the right variant.**

1. My passport ... last month, and nobody has found it yet .  
a) lost   c) has been lost  
b) was lost                                    d) had been lost
2. There's going to be an interesting art exhibition. It ... a lot of visitors.  
a) attracts                                    c) will attract  
b) attract                                      d) would attract
3. Have you head the news? He ... all his exams this week.  
a) passed                                      c) had passed  
b) has passed                                d) pass
4. By the time we get to the cinema the film ... .  
a) will begin                                 c) will have begun  
b)begins                                      d)began
5. He says his train ... at 8 a.m. He's packing his things at the moment.  
a) leave                                        c) has left  
b) leaves                                      d) would leave
6. I was quite ... to see Ben behaving like that.  
a)shocked                                    c) being shocked  
b)shocking                                  d)shock
7. I ... on the phone when the postman knocked on the door and entered the room.  
a) speak                                     c) was speaking  
b) am speaking                              d) have spoken
8. We first came to this town more than twenty years ago. Everything ... in the town since that time.  
a)change                                      c) has changed  
b)changed                                  d)is changed
9. We didn't know that Bill ... to Brazil the week before, and he was abroad when the burglary took place.  
a) flew                                        c) has flown  
b) had flown                                 d) would flow
10. I arrived in Prague in September last year. So I ... here for six months.  
a) live   c) have lived  
b) lived                                        d) will live
11. While I was wondering whether to buy the shoes or not, they ... by someone else.  
a) buy   c) were bought  
b) bought                                    d) had been bought
12. He was happy. He ... pass his driving test at the first attempt.  
a) should                                     c) had to  
b) must                                        d) was able to
13. At present I ... afford to go to the cinema twice a week.  
a) can't                                        c) must not  
b) couldn't                                  d) might not
14. We didn't think you were ... in ancient history.  
a) interested                                 c) not interesting  
b) interesting                                d) less interesting
15. Every morning I listen to ... radio, but I don't like to watch TV so early.  
a) the   c) -  
b) a   d) these
16. ... English is the world language and the English language spoken in the USA or Australia differs from the English language spoken in Britain.  
a)the   c) an  
b) -   d)a
17. You are always quarreling! Stop it, ... of you!  
a)everybody                                 c) both  
b) some                                        d) every
18. Mr. Smith was accused of spying and put ... prison.  
a) in    c) at  
b) of    d) to

19. Our city succeeded ... collecting a large sum of money for charity.  
 a) on    c) with  
 b) in    d) at
20. I'm sorry ... your difficulties. Can I help?  
 a) for    c) about  
 b) at     d) on

### Test 10

#### Choose the right variant.

1. It's 11 o'clock so I ... to bed now.  
 a) go    c) will go  
 b) am going                                      d) have gone
2. The tickets to the football match usually ... and checked at the entrance.  
 a) sell    c) are sold  
 b) was sold                                        d) won't be sold
3. We ... to the party today.  
 a) have been invited                          c) have invited  
 b) are invited                                      d) had been invited
4. The baby ... because it is hungry now.  
 a) crying    c) cries  
 b) is crying                                        d) cried
5. There ... a lot of people waiting in the station yesterday evening.  
 a) is    c) was  
 b) are     d) were
6. Some people ... on the benches waiting for their trains.  
 a) was sleeping                                  c) have slept  
 b) were sleeping                                 d) had slept
7. By the time the train arrived, Susan ... to push her way to the front of the crowd.  
 a) managed                                        c) had managed  
 b) has managed                                 d) would manage
8. ... you ... my English book anywhere? I can find it nowhere.  
 a) Did ... see                                      c) Will ... see  
 b) Have ... seen                                 d) Had ... seen
9. He ... the text before I decided to help him.  
 a) translated                                      c) has translated  
 b) had translated                                d) will translate
10. It ... in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation had discovered oil under the sea near the Welsh coast.  
 a) announced                                     c) had been announced  
 b) would be announced                      d) was announced
11. If he ... when I come, I won't wake him up.  
 a) sleep    c) will sleep  
 b) will be sleeping                              d) is sleeping
12. ... they leave before supper or have they time to stay until my friends come?  
 a) must    c) might  
 b) may    d) should
13. My ... brother studies at college.  
 a) old     c) older  
 b) elder    d) the eldest
14. This is ... film I have ever seen.  
 a) good    c) worse  
 b) the best                                         d) better
15. ... Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.  
 a) -    c) a  
 b) the     d) an
16. My friends tell me that professors are people who think a lot, but say ...  
 a) little    c) a few

- b) few                                      d) some  
 17. These books cost ... than my friend wants to pay.  
 a) more                                      c) most  
 b) much                                      d) the most  
 18. He has earned so ... money that he has decided to help the poor.  
 a) much                                      c) little  
 b) many                                      d) few  
 19. They go to work by car and come home ... foot.  
 a) by    c) with  
 b) on    d) in  
 20. The bus from Glasgow arrives ... the Central bus station.  
 a) at    c) in  
 b) to    d) for

**Ключи к заданиям:**

Test 1

- 1) b; 2) a; 3) c; 4) c; 5) a; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) a; 11) d; 12) d; 13) b; 14) b; 15) d; 16) b; 17) a; 18) a; 19) d; 20) b.

Test 2

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) d; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a; 7) c; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d; 11) c; 12) d; 13) c; 14) a; 15) b; 16) b; 17) c; 18) b; 19) b; 20) b.

Test 3

- 1) b; 2) d; 3) b; 4) d; 5) c; 6) b; 7) c; 8) d; 9) c; 10) c; 11) b; 12) b; 13) b; 14) b; 15) c; 16) b; 17) b; 18) b; 19) c; 20) a.

Test 4

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) d; 6) c; 7) d; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b; 11) a; 12) c; 13) c; 14) b; 15) c; 16) c; 17) a; 18) b; 19) a; 20) d.

Test 5

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) d; 4) b; 5) b; 6) c; 7) b; 8) c; 9) d; 10) a; 11) d; 12) d; 13) d; 14) b; 15) b; 16) c; 17) a; 18) b; 19) b; 20) d.

Test 6

- 1) d; 2) c; 3) c; 4) c; 5) c; 6) c; 7) a; 8) b; 9) c; 10) d; 11) c; 12) c; 13) b; 14) b; 15) a; 16) b; 17) d; 18) b; 19) d; 20) c.

Test 7

- 1) c; 2) b; 3) d; 4) c; 5) c; 6) c; 7) b; 8) b; 9) c; 10) b; 11) d; 12) d; 13) a; 14) b; 15) a; 16) b; 17) a; 18) b; 19) c; 20) c.

Test 8

- 1) c; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b; 5) b; 6) c; 7) b; 8) d; 9) c; 10) d; 11) b; 12) b; 13) d; 14) a; 15) c; 16) a; 17) d; 18) b; 19) b; 20) b.

Test 9

- 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) c; 9) b; 10) c; 11) c; 12) d; 13) a; 14) a; 15) a; 16) b; 17) c; 18) d; 19) b; 20) c

- Test 10 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) d; 6) b; 7) c; 8) b; 9) b; 10) d; 11) d; 12) a; 13) b; 14) b; 15) a; 16) a; 17) a; 18) a; 19) b; 20) a;

Критерии оценки

- оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если студент выполнил задание от 91% до 100%
- оценка «хорошо», если студент выполнил задание от 70% до 90%
- оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание от 50% до 69%
- оценка «неудовлетворительно», если студент выполнил задание менее 50%

### **Task 1**

**Прочитайте текст, подберите заголовки из предложенных ниже к каждому абзацу текста:**

1. History - ...
2. Application - ...
3. Techniques - ...
4. Subject - ...
5. Objectives - ...

#### **Criminology**

Criminology is a social science dealing with the nature, extent, and causes of crime; the characteristics of criminals and their organizations; the problems of apprehending and convicting offenders; the operation of prisons and other correctional institutions; the rehabilitation of convicts both in and out of prison; and the prevention of crime. (2) The science of criminology has two basic objectives: to determine the causes, whether personal or social, of criminal behaviour and to evolve valid principles for the social control of crime. In pursuing these objectives, criminology draws on the findings of biology, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, anthropology, and related fields. (3) Criminology originated in the late 18th century when various movements began to question the humanity and efficiency of using punishment for retribution rather than deterrence and reform. There arose as a consequence what is called the classical school of criminology, which aimed to mitigate legal penalties and humanise penal institutions. During the 19 –th century the positivist school attempted to extend scientific neutrality to the understanding of crime. Because they held that criminals were shaped by their environment, positivists emphasised case studies and rehabilitative measures. A later school, the “social defence” movement, stressed the importance of balance between the rights of criminals and the rights of society. (4) Criminologists commonly use several research techniques. The collection and interpretation of statistics is generally the initial step in research. The case study, often used by psychologists, concentrates on an individual or a group. The typological method involves classifying offences, criminals, or criminal areas according to various criteria. Sociological research, which may involve many different techniques, is used in criminology to study groups, subcultures, and gangs as well as rates and kinds of crime within geographic areas. (5) Criminology has many practical applications. Its findings can give lawyers, judges, and prison officials a better understanding of criminals, which may lead to more effective treatment. Criminological research can be used by legislators and in the reform of laws and of penal institutions.

### **Task 2**

**Прочитайте текст, ответьте на 1, 5, 8 вопросы.**

1. Who was the founder of the British police?
2. What does walking the beat" mean?
3. Why are British police cars called “jam sandwich” cars in colloquial speech?
4. Is there a single police force, organized by central government?
5. What is the major difference in police organization between Britain and some other countries?
6. When do British police forces co-operate with each other?
7. What is the name of London's police headquarters?
8. In what situations can policemen carry arms?
9. What are the ranks of policemen?



10. What is the job of CID officers?
11. What are the duties of traffic wardens?

### The British Police

The British police officer is a well-known figure to anyone who has visited Britain or who has seen British films. Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in pairs down the streets ("walking the beat") or driving specially marked police cars. Once known as "panda cars" because of their distinctive markings, these are now often jokingly referred to as "jam sandwiches" because of the pink fluorescent stripe running horizontally around the bodywork. In the past, policemen were often known as "bobbies" after Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the police force. Nowadays, common nicknames include "the cops", "the fuzz", "the pigs", and "the Old Bill" (particularly in London). Few people realize, however, that the police in Britain are organized very differently from many other countries. Most countries, for example, have a national police force which is controlled by central Government. Britain has no national police force, although the central Government is Home Office governs police policy. Instead, the country is divided for a separate police force. Each has a police authority – a committee of local county councilors and magistrates. The forces co-operate with each other, but it is unusual for members of one force to operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance. This sometimes happens when there has been a very serious crime. A Chief Constable (the most senior police officer of a force) may sometimes ask for the assistance of London's police force, based at New Scotland Yard – known simply as "the Yard". In most countries the police carry guns. In Britain, however, this is extremely unusual. Policemen do not, as a rule, carry firearms in their day-to-day work, though certain specialist units are trained to do so and can be called upon to help the regular police force in situations where firearms are involved, e.g. terrorist incidents, armed robberies etc. The only policemen who routinely carry weapons are those assigned to guard politicians and diplomats, or special officers who patrol airports. In certain circumstances specially trained police officers can be armed, but only with the signed permission of a magistrate. All members of the police must have gained a certain level of academic qualifications at school and undergone a period of intensive training. Like in the army, there are number of ranks: after the Chief Constable comes the Assistant Chief Constable, Chief Superintendent, Chief Inspector, Inspector, Sergeant and Constable. Women make up about 10 per cent of the police force. The police are helped by a number of Special Constables - members of the public who work for the police voluntarily for a few hours a week. Each police force has its own Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of CIDs are detectives, and they do not wear uniforms. (The other uniformed people you see in British towns are traffic wardens. Their job is to make sure that drivers obey the parking regulations. They have no other powers – it is the police who are responsible for controlling offences like speeding, careless driving and drunken driving.) The duties of the police are varied, ranging from assisting at accidents to safeguarding public order and dealing with lost property. One of their main functions is, of course, apprehending criminals and would-be criminals.

### Task 3

**Прочитайте текст и напишите русские эквиваленты следующим выражениям из текста:**

1. to administer justice,
2. people's assessors,
3. judgement,
4. sentence,
5. to appeal against,
6. to be in session,
7. the procurator's office,
8. supervisory power,

9. official,
10. evidence,
11. criminal,
12. legality,
13. law and order

The Russian Court and the Procurator's Office The Russian court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the Russian state. The basic Russian judicial organ is the district people's court which consists of a judge and two people's assessors having the rights of a judges when the court is in session. The majority of the cases are heard by the district people's court. More important cases such as the crimes against the state are determined by the regional court or a court of equal standing. Judgements and sentences excluding those passed by the may be appealed against in a court of higher instance. The supreme court of Russia is the highest judicial organ of the Russian State. It is charged to supervise the work of all judicial organs. The procurator's office is established to exercise supervisory power over the strict observance and application of the law by all organizations, officials as well as by all citizens of the country. Other duties of the procurator's office are to investigate criminal cases, collect evidence against the criminals and see to it that other investigating bodies act according to the law. So it may be said that the procurator's office, like all the Russian courts, protects legality, and law and order.

#### Task 4

**Повторите значения слов и установите соответствие понятиям слева с определением понятия справа**

Arsonist - поджигатель , shop – lifter – магазинный вор, mugger – грабитель, фигляр , offender - преступник, vandal - вандал , burglar – взломщик, murderer - убийца, душегуб, kidnapper - похититель, pickpocket - карманник, accomplice - сообщник, drug dealer - наркоторговец, spy - шпион, terrorist - террорист , assassin – убийца, террорист , hooligan - хулиган, stowaway - безбилетник, thief - вор, hijacker - угонщик, forger - фальсификатор, robber - разбойник, smuggler - контрабандист, traitor - предатель, gangster – гангстер, бандит , deserter - дезертир, bigamist – двоеженец, двумужница, drug smuggler – контрабандист наркотиков

1. arsonist	a) attacks and robs people, often in the street as an ordinary customer
2. shop – lifter	b) sets fire to property illegally
3. mugger	c) is anyone who breaks the law
4. offender	d) breaks into houses or other buildings to steal
5. vandal	e) steals from shops while acting as an ordinary customer
6. burglar	f) kill someone
7. murderer	g) deliberatory causes damage to property
8. kidnapper	h) steals things from people's pockets in crowded places
9. pickpocket	i) gets secret information from another country
10. accomplice	j) buys and sells drugs illegally
11. drug dealer	k) takes away people by force and demands money for their return
12. spy	l) helps a criminal in a criminal act
13. terrorist	m) uses violence for political reasons
14. assassin	n) causes damage or disturbance in public places
15. hooligan	o) hides on a shop or plane to get a free journey
16. stowaway	p) takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course
17. thief	q) murders for political reasons or a reward
18. hijacker	r) is someone who steals
19. forger	s) makes counterfeit (false) money or signatures
20. robber	t) is a member of a criminal group

21. smuggler	u) steals money, ets. by force from people or places
22. traitor	v) marries illegally, being married already
23. gangster	w) is a sildier who runs away from the army
24. deserter	x) brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax
25. bigamist	y) illegally carries drugs into another country
26. drug smuggler	z) betrays his or her country to another state

### Task 5

В левой колонке даны названия пенсии, а в правой - категории граждан, которые эту пенсию получают. Выпишите из левой колонки 1 и 2 названия пенсий, выберите из правой колонки соответствующие категории граждан, которые их получают. Переведите на русский язык

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) state/retirement pension | a) a person who is unable to work after a sickness period  |
| 2) widow's pension          | b) families with children who have very low incomes  |
| 3) maternity pay            | c) disabled people to pay for transport or to buy a special vehicle                                    |
| 4) child benefit            | d) women who leave work to have a baby   |
| 5) unemployment benefit     | e) a person who is out of work for up to a year  |
| 6) family credit            | f) each child until he/she leaves school (at 16) or longer if the child continues education (up to 19) |
| 7) invalidity pension       | g) retired people/pensioners   |
| 8) mobility allowance       | h) women whose husbands die before they retire if they are aged 45 or over                             |

1) - ..., 2) - ...

1) state/retirement pension - 28

2) widow's pension –

### Task 6

**Прочитайте текст и выпишите описание преступника: цвет кожи, возраст, рост**

Crime: Armed Robbery

Location: South & South Park Streets

Date: November 13, 2017

The public's assistance is requested in identifying the person or persons responsible for an armed robbery on the southwest corner of the South St. and South Park St. intersection. This crime occurred at 9:30 a.m. on November 13, 2017. At about 9:30 a.m. the victim, a young visitor to the city, was walking south along South Park St. At the southwest corner of South Park St. and South St., the suspect jumped in front of the victim, pulled a knife from his jacket and said, "Give me your purse or you're stuck!" The victim handed it over and the suspect fled the scene of the crime. The suspect is described as a white male, 20-25 years old, medium build, 5' 2", moustache, blue eyes, short brown hair, pointed nose. He was wearing a red baseball cap with a Montreal Canadians logo, a dark blue jacket, green jeans and white sneakers. This man is armed and therefore dangerous. If you can identify the man in the photo fit picture, or have any information on this or any crime, contact the local Police Department or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-555-8477, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

### Task 7

**Установите соответствие между органом государственной власти в Российской Федерации в колонке слева и тем, какую власть он представляет в колонке справа:**

1 - ..., 2 - ..., 3 - ...

1) the Federal Assembly

a) the judicial branch of power

- 2) the constitution court
- 3) the government

- b) the legislative power
- c) the executive power

### Task 8

Используя перечень лексического материала, проведите сопоставительный анализ русского и английского содержания статей Всеобщей Декларации прав человека и заполните пропуски слов в английской версии

declaration, constitution, to declare, declarative, right, freedom, liberty, freedom of speech, discriminate, race, dependent, independent, sovereign, sovereignty, trust, self – governing, to have law on ..., inviolability, personal immunity, servitude, to keep, to support, state, condition, slave – trade, to expose, undergo, torture, torment, to put to torture, to put on the rack, to humble, dignity, treatment, punishment, cruel, it is not allowed, to distinguish

#### **Всеобщая Декларация прав человека**

Статья 1. Все люди рождаются свободными и равными в своём достоинстве и правах. Они наделены разумом и совестью и должны поступать в отношении друг друга в духе братства.

Статья 2. Каждый человек должен обладать всеми правами и всеми свободами, провозглашенными настоящей Декларацией, без какого бы то ни было различия, как – то: в отношении расы, цвета кожи пола, языка, религии, политических или иных убеждений, национального или социального происхождения, имущественного, сословного или иного положения. Кроме того, не должно проводиться никакого различия на основе политического, правового или международного статуса страны или территории, к которой человек принадлежит, независимо от того, является ли эта территория независимой, подопечной, несамостоятельной или как – либо иначе ограниченной в своём суверенитете.

Статья 3. Каждый человек имеет право на жизнь, на свободу и на личную неприкосновенность. Статья 4. Никто не должен содержаться в рабстве или в подневольном состоянии; рабство и работорговля запрещаются во всех видах.

Статья 5. Никто не должен подвергаться пыткам или жестоким, бесчеловечным или унижающим его достоинство обращению и наказанию.

#### **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

Article 1. All people are born free and equal in \_\_\_\_\_ and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in the spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2: Everyone must have all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. 27 In addition, no distinction should be made on the basis of the political, legal or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, regardless of whether the territory is \_\_\_\_\_, trust, non-self-governing or otherwise restricted in its sovereignty.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade are prohibited in all forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to \_\_\_\_\_, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

### Task 9

**Прочитайте текст и напишите русские эквиваленты следующим выражениям из текста:**

1. to administer justice, 2. people's assessors, 3. judgement, 4. sentence, 5. to appeal against, 6. to be in session, 7. the procurator's office, 8. supervisory power, 9. official, 10. evidence, 11. criminal, 12. legality, 13. law and order

#### **The Russian Court and the Procurator's Office**

The Russian court is an organ of state that administers justice on the basis of the laws of the Russian state.

The basic Russian judicial organ is the district people's court which consists of a judge and two people's assessors having the rights of a judges when the court is in session.

The majority of the cases are heard by the district people's court. More important cases such as the crimes against the state are determined by the regional court or a court of equal standing.

Judgements and sentences excluding those passed by the may be appealed against in a court of higher instance.

The supreme court of Russia is the highest judicial organ of the Russian State. It is charged to supervise the work of all judicial organs.

The procurator's office is established to exercise supervisory power over the strict observance and application of the law by all organizations, officials as well as by all citizens of the country.

Other duties of the procurator's office are to investigate criminal cases, collect evidence against the criminals and see to it that other investigating bodies act according to the law.

So it may be said that the procurator's office, like all the Russian courts, protects legality, and law and order.

## Task 10

### I. Match the questions with the answers.

1. Are you ready to order?
2. What's haddock?
3. Where would you like me to sit?
4. Have you had enough?
5. Do you like chicken?

- a. It's a kind of fish. It's nice,
- b. Actually, I'm a vegetarian,
- c. Anywhere you like,
- d. Yes, please, I'll have the prawns,
- e. Yes. thanks. I'm fine. It was lovely.

### II. Now match these questions with the answers.

6. What have you done to your leg?
7. You look tired. What time did you go to bed?
8. Do you sell batteries?
9. Do you need anything else?
10. Would you like me to wrap those?

- f. Yes, please. That'd be great.
- g. I cut it shaving!
- h. I think it was about three. I was studying,
- i. Yes, what size do you need?
- j. No. That's everything, thanks.

### III. Complete the conversations with the words below.

**holiday hotel town weather food**

1. A: What was your ..... like?  
B: It was awful. We had a really bad time,
2. A: What was the ..... like?  
B: It was great. There were lots of things to do.

3. A: What was the ..... like?  
B: Not very nice, actually. The rooms were quite small.
4. A: What was the, ....., ..... like?  
B: Horrible! I couldn't eat any of it.
5. A: What was the ..... like?

B: It was great. It was really sunny every day.

#### IV. Complete the sentences with the verbs below.

**employ forgot got divorced hurt turned down shuts had get off**

1. The shop opens at nine and it ..... at six.
2. I turned the TV up because I couldn't hear it and then he ....., ....., ..... it ..... because he said it was too loud!
3. The top on this jar is too tight. I can't ..... it.
4. They got married last year and they ..... three months later!
5. I reminded him to send his mum a birthday card, but he still .....
6. I felt ill, so I ..... a lie-down.
7. I burnt my hand doing the cooking. It really .....
8. I run my own business and I ..... nine people.

#### **Комплексные тесты для промежуточной аттестации**

##### **COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1**

1. I have ... lot of English books.  
a. a b. the c. -
2. His father is ... old.  
a. an b. the c. -
3. She is ... architect.  
a. an b. the c. -
4. My brothers are ... doctors.  
a. a b. the c. -
5. I am ... artist.  
a. an b. the c. -
6. These are ... nice ties.  
a. a b. the c. -
7. That is ... good plan.  
a. a b. the c. -
8. The plans are on ... table.  
a. a b. the c. -
9. ... my plates are clean.  
a. a b. the c. -
10. I am very fond ... sport.  
a. of b. with c. in
11. Tom is busy ... his design.  
a. with b. at c. of
12. His ties are ... the box.  
a. on b. in c. at
13. The paper is ... the shelf.  
a. on b. at c. in
14. Speak English ... class.  
a. in b. on c. at
15. Put the plates ... the table.

- a. in b. at c. on
16. The student ... as an assistant to a trained worker next week.  
a. shall work b. will work c. would work
17. We ... take a vacation this month.  
a. is not b. did not c. shall not
18. Probably, I ... my friends at this time.  
a. shall have visited b. shall be visiting c. have visited
19. Now I ... how industry co-operated with natural environment.  
a. shall be illustrating b. would be illustrating c. will have illustrated
20. After the festival is over she ... a vacation with her family.  
a. will take b. take c. taking.
21. My brother ... English magazines.  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
22. ... you a flat in Moscow?  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
23. I ... very busy today.  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
24. ... the floor clean?  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
25. ... you well?  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
26. How many students ... present?  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
27. Who ... thin paper?  
a. has b. have c. is d. are e. am
28. We have ... textbooks.  
a. no b. not
29. She is ... fond of her work.  
a. no b. not
30. We have ... three English classes today.  
a. no b. not
31. My brother is ... an architect.  
a. no b. not
32. Mary has ... English books.  
a. no b. not
33. I have ... much ink in my pen.  
a. no b. not
34. (Эти) books are thin.  
a. this b. these c. that d. those
35. What colour are (те) pens?  
a. that b. those c. these d. this
36. (Этот) house is of modern design.  
a. that b. these c. this d. those
37. (Это) is our classroom.  
a. that b. this c. these d. those
38. Are these (чистые) notebooks?  
a. nice b. good c. clean d. brown
39. (Какая) book is this?  
a. that b. this c. what d. who
40. What are (это, эти)?  
a. this b. that c. whose d. these
41. (Где) is your flat?

- a. why b. where c. what d. colour  
 42. Have you (тонкие) notebooks?  
 a. grey b. clean c. thin d. thick  
 43. He has (мало) friends here.  
 a. many b. few c. a lot of d. little  
 44. She has (много) bread.  
 a. few b. little c. many d. much  
 45. – Give me your pen, please. – (Пожалуйста).  
 a. Thank you. b. Please. c. Very good. d. Here you are.  
 46. (Сколько) rooms has your brother?  
 a. how many b. how much c. where d. why  
 47. (Назовите по буквам) your name, please.  
 a. begin reading b. spell c. speak d. not at all  
 48. (У кого) has clean paper?  
 a. what b. who c. where d. why  
 49. What is her (фамилия)?  
 a. family b. flat c. parents d. name  
 50. What is (его) father?  
 a. her b. his c. my d. their  
 51. Where are (ее) parents?  
 a. her b. his c. their d. its  
 52. They are busy with (своими) lessons.  
 a. her b. his c. their d. its  
 53. This is (их) flat.  
 a. their b. its c. her d. his  
 54. What colour are the walls in that room? (Ее) walls are grey.  
 a. Her b. Its c. His d. Their  
 55. (Мои) parents are young.  
 a. his b. my c. her d. our  
 56. (Наша) flat has five rooms.  
 a. my b. his c. their d. our  
 57. Who is (отсутствует)?  
 a. present b. absent c. ill d. married  
 58. I have (только) one brother.  
 a. with b. also c. very d. only  
 59. Spell the (слово) "factory".  
 a. plant b. word c. homework d. very  
 60. I am (свободен) today.  
 a. busy b. free c. married d. unwell

**Выберите синонимы:**

61. much  
 a. a lot of b. few c. little d. how much  
 62. nice  
 a. good b. bad c. thick d. red  
 63. big  
 a. large b. nice c. brown d. class  
 64. many  
 a. much b. few c. little d. large

**Выберите антонимы:**

65. old  
 a. young b. nice c. small d. big  
 66. to be well



a. to be busy b. to be ill c. to be fine d. to be married

67. thin

a. thick b. big c. large d. good

68. to take

a. to give b. to put c. to open d. to speak

69. to be present

a. to be absent b. to be well c. to be fond of d. to be married

70. few

a. much b. little c. many d. only

**Выберите соответствующие по смыслу слова, словосочетания или выражения:**

71. Boris has no father. His father is ... .

a. a worker b. social work c. absent d. dead

72. Ann ... sport and she spends a lot of time for it.

a. is fond of b. is present c. is free d. is dead

73. Olga is busy with her graduation design because she is ... .

a. a young architect b. is married c. fond of reading d. a final-year student

74. His mother is a pensioner ... she is old.

a. or b. but c. because d. only

75. We have no white bread. We have only ... bread.

a. brown b. yellow c. good d. bad

76. ... English in class!

a. open b. speak c. close d. spell

77. Как поживают ваши родители?

a. Are your parents well? b. Where are your parents? c. How are your parents?

78. Сколько лет вашей дочери?

a. How is your daughter? b. How old is your daughter? c. How many daughters have you?

79. These are thin pencils.

a. What is this? b. Are these pencils thin or thick? c. Are these thin or thick pencils? d. Where are the pencils?

80. The English books are on the shelf.

a. What books are on the shelf?

b. Are those English or Russian books?

c. Is the English book on the shelf?

d. Is the shelf on the wall?

81. The Pilgrims had only the belongings they ... on the small ship.

a. had brought b. be brought c. have brought

82. In spring, with the help from the Indians, the Pilgrims ... for the next winter.

a. were prepared b. have prepared c. prepared

83. It was reported that in honour of Anna, a nonscholastic party ... by the sponsors the day before.

a. was organized b. had been organized c. is organized

84. What was the result of the dispute you ... in?

a. are b. were c. had been

85. Ancient people didn't know that the Earth ... around the Sun.

a. goes b. has gone c. went

86. It was evident that water ... at 100oC.

a. boils b. boiled c. had boiled

87. In the modern world Britain was the first country where capitalism ... established.

a. has been b. had been c. was

88. Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of all ages, lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals ... less understood.

a. have been b. had been c. were

89. She didn't know that he ... carvings for 15 years.  
a. had made b. had been making c. made
90. Hardly they had entered the house, when a violent thunderstorm ... .  
a. broke out b. had broken out c. has broken out
91. What was done ... be undone.  
a. can't b. couldn't c. won't be able to
92. He realized that the old life he ... in that city since his boyhood ended.  
a. had lived b. lived c. has lived
93. It was uncertain whether the concert ... outdoors.  
a. will be b. would be c. should be
94. She didn't know where her umbrella ... .  
a. is b. had been c. was
95. I don't like films ... have unhappy endings.  
a. which b. that c. what
96. American institutions of higher education include techs ... offer programmes from hairstyling to computers.  
a. what b. that c. which
97. And now I would like to give the floor to Dr. Green, ... is going to talk about "Environmental Protection".  
a. that b. who c. which
98. When the Civil War ended traffic on the Mississippi river Mark Twain ... his job as a river pilot and moved to the West.  
a. left b. had left c. was leaving
99. Since they ... near the lake they can often go swimming.  
a. have lived b. live c. lived
100. I enjoyed the trip, ... it rained.  
a. although b. however c. as

**Keys: COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 1**

1a	11a	21a	31b	41b	51a	61a	71d	81a	91a
2c	12b	22b	32a	42c	52c	62a	72a	82a/c	92a
3a	13a	23e	33b	43b	53a	63a	73d	83b	93b
4c	14a	24c	34b	44d	54b	64a	74c	84c	94c
5a	15c	25d	35b	45d	55b	65a	75a	85a	95a
6c	16b	26d	36c	46a	56d	66b	76b	86a/b	96c
7a	17b/c	27a	37b	47b	57b	67a	77c	87b	97b
8b	18b	28a	38c	48b	58d	68a	78b	88c	98a
9c	19a	29b	39c	49d	59b	69a	79c	89b	99b
10a	20a	30b	40d	50b	60b	70c	80a	90a	100a

**COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2**

1. The train starts ... 4 o'clock.  
a. on b. at c. in
2. Nick came back ... the 4th of February.  
a. in b. at c. on

3. He came back ... train.  
a. on b. in c. by
4. When we came ... the hall, the students were painting posters.  
a. in b. into c. on
5. ... the end of each class our teacher gives us our homework.  
a. in b. on c. at
6. – Can you come to me on Friday? – Sorry, I'd love to, but ... for Paris tomorrow.  
a. leave b. am leaving c. will leave
7. – Let's go to the snack bar. – What ... we ... for lunch?  
a. are ... going to have b. are ... having c. shall ... have
8. – Have you finished translation yet? – I ... the translation by nine o'clock tomorrow morning.  
a. shall have finished b. have finished c. had finished
9. In three months he ... here a year.  
a. has been b. will have been c. was
10. Who speaks French in your family? I ...  
a. have b. do c. am
11. When ... you buy the new TV set?  
a. did b. were c. are
12. We ... never been to London.  
a. had b. were c. have
13. Where ... you going when I met you last night?  
a. did b. were c. are
14. ... your friend like to watch TV in the evening?  
a. do b. does c. is
15. – What are you doing? – I ... reading a book.  
a. was b. am c. shall
16. We thought they ... be late.  
a. would b. shall c. will
17. Many new buildings ... built in our town last year..  
a. had b. are c. were
18. The letter ... sent tomorrow.  
a. will be b. has c. will
19. I ... Dick today.  
a. haven't seen b. hadn't seen c. didn't see
20. – Were you tired after the skiing trip yesterday? – Yes, I ...  
a. were b. did c. was
21. When we came into the hall they ... this problem.  
a. were discussing b. discussed c. have discussed
22. We ... from the Institute in five years.  
a. have graduated b. graduated c. shall graduate
23. Don't go out. It ... hard.  
a. is raining b. was raining c. rains
24. They ... the Institute three years ago.  
a. have entered b. entered c. had entered
25. Does the professor ... a lot of experiments?  
a. makes b. make c. made
26. Did he ... the weekend in the country?  
a. spent b. spend c. spends
27. I shall ring up you as soon as I ... home.  
a. came b. come c. shall come
28. The report ... ready by 6 o'clock yesterday.  
a. was b. has been c. had been

29. She usually ... to bed very early.

- a. goes b. has gone c. going

**Подберите вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительной формы.**

30. Mary goes in for skiing.

- a. do b. did c. does d. had

31. I like skiing in the forest.

- a. do b. did c. does d. had

32. First spring flowers appeared in the fields.

- a. do b. did c. does d. had

33. She had to miss the last lecture.

- a. do b. did c. does d. had

34. The meeting (началось) at 5 o'clock.

- a. has begun b. began c. was beginning

35. At 5 o'clock yesterday I (ехал) to the station to catch the 5.15 train.

- a. was going b. was gone c. went

36. I (не перевел) this article yet.

- a. was not translating b. have not translated c. did not translate

37. She says that lectures on art (посещаются) by many students.

- a. were attended b. are attended c. are attending

38. He (пришлось) read a lot of books to make this report.

- a. was able to b. had to c. was allowed to

39. He said that he (учится) to be a doctor.

- a. is studying b. studies c. studied

40. I shall not (не смогу) to go to the skating-rink with you tomorrow.

- a. be able b. cannot c. have

41. He will (разрешат) to go in for sports again.

- a. be able b. have c. be allowed

42. You (должны были) finish this work two weeks ago.

- a. had to be b. had to c. must be

43. (Умеет) your brother speak French?

- a. can b. may c. must

44. When the academic year (закончится) we shall go to the country.

- a. is over b. will be over c. will have been over

45. We thought that you (приняли) their invitation.

- a. had accepted b. accepted c. have accepted

46. We were sure that you (будете принимать участие) in these sports events.

- a. will take part b. would take part c. would be taken

47. He says that he (будет слушать) to the tape.

- a. will listen b. would listen c. will be listened

48. Have you given them (какую-нибудь) work?

- a. some b. any c. something

49. (Кто-то) rang you up.

- a. somewhere b. everybody c. somebody

50. You can get this book (езде).

- a. everywhere b. somewhere c. anywhere

51. What language do you speak (лучше), English or French?

- a. better b. worse c. best

52. The weather today is (хуже) than yesterday.

- a. worse b. more c. worst

53. Is there (что-нибудь) on the table?

- a. anything b. something c. everything

54. There isn't (ничего) on the table.

- a. anything b. nothing c. something
55. He saw (никого).
- a. somebody b. anybody c. nobody
56. You made (больше) mistakes in the test than I did.
- a. most b. more c. larger
57. This is the monument I told you about. There are a lot of flowers around (него).
- a. him b. its c. it
58. (Его) task is the most difficult.
- a. his b. him c. its
59. I read (их) report yesterday.
- a. theirs b. their c. them
60. I don't hear (их).
- a. they b. them c. their
61. We want to go to see (его).
- a. him b. his c. he
62. Выберите предложение, в котором следует поставить doesn't.
- a. She ... take part in sportsevents.
- b. My friends ... spend their holidays in the country.
- c. They ... stay at the Institute after classes.
- d. Tomorrow he ... leave home very early.

**Выберите синонимы или определения к указанным словам, наиболее точно передающие их смысл:**

63. actual
- a. real b. good c. active
64. tonight
- a. tomorrow morning b. today in the evening c. at night
65. up-to-date
- a. just now b. modern c. scientific
66. to improve
- a. to get dark b. to do worse c. to do better
67. to receive
- a. to open b. to spell c. to get
68. to be famous for
- a. to admire b. to be known for c. straight
69. to take smb. around smth.
- a. to be situated b. to admire c. to show
70. to join
- a. to equip b. to become a member of c. to speak loudly
71. favourable
- a. necessary b. good c. up to date
72. to resume
- a. to be attentive b. to stop c. to begin again
- Выберите пары слов-антонимов:**
73. a. to be born – to die b. to finish – to deal with c. to fail – to miss
74. a. to graduate from an institute – to enter an institute b. to carry out – to improve c. to leave – to become
75. a. short-long b. square-beautiful c. good-scientific
76. a. large – fine b. thin – thick c. white – bad
77. a. young – modern b. correct – interesting c. dark – light

78. a. to get warm – to get cold b. to be situated – to read c. to be famous – to have a talk
79. a. favourable – unfavourable b. bad – straight c. remarkable – interesting
- С каким словом (или сочетанием слов) может сочетаться слово, данное сверху?
80. air  
a. green b. small c. clean
81. to carry out  
A, books b. experiments c. scenery
82. to go in for  
a. a trip b. fresh air c. painting
83. to miss  
a. a design b. scenery c. the opportunity
84. to take part in  
a. a conference b. radio c. a large hall
85. to make impression on  
a. somebody b. something c. somewhere
86. to pass  
a. members b. an examination c. an institute
87. to improve  
a. square b. war c. conditions
88. Have you heard the news ... ?  
a. just b. an hour ago c. yet d. last week
89. I haven't seen my friend ... September.  
a. after b. since c. from d. till
90. We had seen the film ... we read the book.  
a. before b. after c. since
91. Do you have to go home now?  
a. Вам надо сейчас идти домой? b. Вы идете сейчас домой? c. Вы можете пойти сейчас домой?
92. You are listened to with great attention.  
a. Вы слушаете с большим вниманием.  
b. Вас слушают с большим вниманием.  
c. Вас слушали с большим вниманием.
93. There are a lot of interesting books in our library.  
a. В нашей библиотеке можно прочитать много интересных книг.  
b. Много интересных книг поступает в нашу библиотеку.  
c. В нашей библиотеке много интересных книг.
94. We knew nothing of the opinion he had.  
a. Мы ничего о нем не знаем. b. У нас нет о нем никакого определенного мнения.  
c. Мы ничего не знали о том мнении, которое он имеет.
95. My room is larger than your flat.  
a. Моя комната такая же большая, как ваша квартира.  
b. Моя комната больше, чем ваша квартира.  
c. Ваша квартира больше моей комнаты.
96. He said that he preferred to spend his days off at home.  
a. Он сказал, что предпочитал проводить свои выходные дни дома.  
b. Он сказал, что предпочитает проводить свои выходные дни дома.  
c. Он говорит, что предпочитал проводить свои выходные дни дома.
97. It is this problem that the book deals with.  
a. Книга посвящена именно этой проблеме.  
b. Книга посвящена этой проблеме.  
c. Это та проблема, которую он изложил в книге.

Выберите правильный вопрос к следующему предложению:

98. Our plant is equipped with up-to-date machinery.

- a. What do they equip your plant with?
- b. What machinery do they equip your plant with?
- c. What machinery is your plant equipped with?

Какое из следующих предложений при переводе на русский язык будет включать относительное местоимение "который",

вводящее придаточное определительное предложение?

99. a. Which of you spoke at the meeting?

- b. The house they live in is of modern design.
- c. They agreed that they would meet very soon.

100. a. The trees one can see in the park are very high.

- b. They asked which of us was a member of the Scientific Society.
- c. We know what articles will be published in magazine.

### Keys: COMPLEX GRAMMAR TEST 2

1b	11a	21a	31a	41c	51a	61a	71b	81b	91a
2c	12c	22c	32b	42c	52a	62a	72c	82c	92b
3c	13b	23a	33b	43a	53a	63a	73a	83c	93c
4b	14b	24b	34b	44a	54a	64b	74a	84a	94c
5c/a	15b	25b	35a	45a	55c	65b	75a	85a	95b
6b	16a	26b	36b	46b	56b	66c	76b	86b	96b
7c	17c	27b	37b	47a	57c	67c	77c	87c	97a
8a	18a	28c	38b	48b	58a	68b	78a	88c	98c
9b	19a	29a	39c	49c	59b	69c	79a	89b	99b
10b	20c	30c	40a	50a	60b	70b	80c	90a/b	100a